DEAFNESS, CATARRI,

CENERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

ON CATARRE AND KINDRED DISEASES OF THE

OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRIL.

er excessively on exposure to cold or wind, and a sense of wear

s permanently impaired. Noises in the head, resembling every

indigestion, loses feel and strength, is languid, unable to perfere

ed to the stemach by the food and drink, or passes, down during sleen

nes, we in spite of the atmost care becomes affected from the alight

ariance of the restiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to

i to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface

By the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for rate with miform ancess, a complete and permanent care of the replace disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in them ands of cases, representing the disease in every form and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the dis-

ing every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nosand subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the heal

a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface to

best even a breath of wind upon the lining of the

of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE WEISH MINING DISASTER—TWELVE LIVES LOST—ALARMING SPREAD OF THE SMALL-POX—ACCIDENTS TO OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872. Twelve miners were killed by the explosion in the Oakland colliery. The investigation far indicates that the disaster was caused by the ignition

The small-pox continues to spread in all parts of the British isles.

The steamship Erin, Capt. Lawson, which sailed from Havre on Dec. 25, met with heavy weather, and, having exhausted her coal, was compelled to return to port for fresh supply. She will sail again as soon as she has

The steamship Spain, which put back to Queenstown on the sta with her serew disabled, has been towed to Liverpool, where she will repair. Her passengers were ransferred at Queenstown to another outgoing steam-

The Rev. Mr. Watson, who has been on trial at Chatham for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty.
Sir F. Scudamore has been appointed Director-General
of the telegraphs of the United Kingdom. Tais anconcement disposes of the rumors of his retirement from the public service.

NEW REVENUE SCHEMES PROPOSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—GAMBETTA REQUESTED TO DIS-CONTINUE IIIS SPEECHES-THE ORLEANS

In the National Assembly, to-day, M. Pouyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance, submitted the details of his plan for the taxation of raw materials. M. Wolowski introduced a bill providing for the temporary taxation of ises, in order to more speedily pay the war indemnity and liberate French territory from occupation by Ger-

The French Bishops are opposing the Compulsory Educational bill, introduced in the Assembly by M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction. | M. Rouher Minister of State under the empire, is a candidate to

The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative, to-day, re ported to the Assembly a bill providing for the release of all Communists now confined in the hulks who are not own to be guilty of criminal acts.

The Committee of the Assembly has reported unant-mously in favor of repealing the law sequestrating the estates of the Orleans Princes.

It is reported that President Thiers has requested Gambetta to idiscontinue his public addresses in the south of France, and a malicious rumor intimates that e made the request at the bidding of Prince Bismarck. The American Register of Paris says that the bids for he Washington City Improvement bonds were far in cess of the amount offered, and an allotment of ten per

The Emperor of Brazil visited the Cherbourg docks and

RATIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS TREATY WITH FRANCE-RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN BA-

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872. A dispatch from Versailles informs the Government that Baron von Arnim and the Count de Remusat to-day exchanged ratifications of the Customs Conrention recently negotiated at Frankfort by the repre entatives of Germany and France.

In the Bayarian Chambers to-day the Government, in eply to an interpellation from the opposition, justified its enforcement of the old Roman Catholic burial ser

A CABINET QUARREL ON THE CUBAN QUESTION. MADRID, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872 A quarrel has occurred in the Cabinet in relation to the policy to be pursued in Cuba, and the appointment of Marchal Concha as Captain-General of the Island. The departure of the latter from Cadiz has con

The Papal Legation will seen be reëstablished here. The name of the future Nuncio has not been amounced.

THE REPUBLIC THREATENED BY GERMANY AND

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 3, via HAVANA, Jan. 12. -A German man-of-war has arrived at this port, and her officer commanding demands a settlement of the German osses occasioned during the revolution. A French mauof-war has also arrived, and demands a settlement of the French debt. The affairs of the country are ondition. The Ministry have resigned tates frigate Congress is expected here.

SURBENDER OF THE CUBAN CEN. AGRAMONTE-THE CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

HAVANA, Jan. 12 .- The Cuban Gen. Manruel Agramonte, with 80 armed men and officers beiong ng to distinguished familes, surrendered at Jamaguaya yesterday, and arrived at Puerto Principe to-day. Agra Lomelino, and several ex-Cuban Generals, a few leagues rom Puerto Principe, and escorted to the city. The sur ender of Agramonte was hastened by troubles caused by Villamel and Seambrana. The rest of Agramonto's render. Agramonte reports that the insurgent bands es of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as Con remaining near Puerto Principe are preparing to go Into the Eastern Department. The insurgent Col. Emilio Espinosa, who was captured lately, has been executed at Espiritu Santo. . Key West, Fin., Jan. 12.—Letters received here from

trustworthy persons in Havana state that Captain-General Valmascda has approved the finding of the ourt which sentenced Dr. Howard to the penitentiary or eight years. Well-informed gentlemen in Cientuego say that the whole affair was managed bunglingly from the beginning, and that Dr. Howard would have been liberated if the case had been properly attended to. The Volunteer Cavalry, who have been under training in Ha-vana, have been called together for active service with only one day's notice. It is stated that they will be sent to Santiago de Cuba immediately. The report of the THE SUCCESS OF SPAIN DEEMED HOPELESS IN

ENGLAND-EMBARRASSED CONDITION OF THE

SPANISH TREASURY. om The London Times of Dec. 23,

SPANISH TREASURY.

From The Leader Times of low, 23.

It is not difficult to see the main cause of the financial embarrassments in Spain. The Spaniards cannot afford to pay their creditors, or find themselves compelled to reduce their dividends by a heavy per centage, simply because all their resources are exhausted in a vain attempt to achieve the subjugation of Cuba. A jealous sense of honor stands in the way of common honesty. High national aspirations are pleaded in extensation of linancial delinquencies. The resolution never to part with an inch of colonial territory is the one point on which all political parties in Spain arree—or dare not to express disagreement. The strife is as to who shall talk biggest on the subject. The cry is "Cuba must not be lost!" There are hardly is "Cuba must not be lost!" There are hardly two men in the Peninsula who have the same ideas as to the nases to which their Great Antilies are to be put when the nases to which their Great Antilies are to be put when the nase to which their Great Antilies are to be put when the nase to which their Great Antilies are to be put when the nase to which their Great Antilies are to be put when the nase to which their Great Antilies are to be put when the nase to which their Great Antilies are to be put when the national state of doellie; but tained they must brought back and perish in the attempt. Nothing, in the national was a large and the state of one land of the subject of size of the national of size of the national of the properties of the properties of the national life of Spain. The Septent Commission of size of the national life of Spain. The Septent Spain and her dependencies. But by "freedom" the crument. The Chana stood in sher in freedom both Spaniards professed to understand simply better governed. The Chana stood in spain and sher cities. Spain and her of the country and uneventual but sanguinary warfare, the end of which, after more that three years, seems further of the country and uneventual but sanguinary warfare, the end

of which, after more than three years, seems further off than ever.

Notwithstanding the tenacity of Spanish resolution, there can be no doubt as to the final issue of this savage struggle. The islanders are not alone in the contest. Americans with whom the annexation of those spienoid West Indian colonies within no distant period is an ardisplay, it is free, no great eagerness in the pursuit of ambitious schemes in that direction. But the Washington ambitious schemes in that direction. But the Washington from Government is too often only a feather to show which way the wind blows; and even Gen. Grant, a moderate and peace-loving man, is so far ecompetited to give way to public opinion as to address Congress almost in the words of King Victor Emanuel, when, in his speech from the throne in 1869, he declared that, "Piedmont would not be deaf to the ery

of distress which rose from beyond the Ticino." Gen. Grant regrets that the "state of affairs in Cuba should continue to be a source of annoyance and anxiety." He blames Spanish statesmen for "the non-fulfillment of their promises of reforms in their West Indian colonies." He denounces their scheme of negro enancipation as illusory, as "it leaves a part of the laborers in their former servile condition." Finally, though he professes reluctance to meddle with the affairs of other countries, he cannot dissemble his apprehensions at "the existence of a prolonged struggle so close to the territory of the Union."

he cannot dissemble his apprehensions at "the existence of a prolonged struggle so close to the territory of the Union."

Four iron-clads, with a transport fleet conveying 4,000 chosen troops, left Cadiz for Cuba a few days ago, following close on an expedition of 11,000. The King's Government is only repeating the part already played by Frim, Serrano, and their colleagues during the interregnam. King Amadeus declared in fall council that he only wished he were allowed to sail for Caba in order himself to conduct the war. It is the very wish expressed by Prim two years before. Yet, with all this, there is no doubt that wise Spaniards only long to be rid of Cuba on any terms. Marshat Frim opening accord his consistion that the loss of Cuba was for Spain only a question of time. There is no doubt, also, that the offers of agents who proposed to negotiate a sale of Cuba to the United States were secretly listened to by that coel-headed soldier and statesman. Both Sagasta and Zorrilla were at the time in Frim's Cabinet, They have been charged in the Congress of Deputies with consivance in the projected bargain, and they have emphatically denied all knowledge of the scheme. They are fully entitled to the benefit of their disavowal, and it is impossible to say whether Prim himself, had he lived to see the establishment of a strong monarchical government in Spain, would have dared to proceed with the compromise he favored, by which Cuba was to be made over peaceably either to her own people or to her American sympathizers. Prim's former colleagues—Sagasta, Zorrilla, Topete, Syrrano and others—are at this very moment contending for the high places in the King's Cabinet; and a Ministerial crisis has just ended which has followed close upon other crises, and which will certainly be followed by new crises almost from month to month. That the first article in the programme of every Cabinet will be "Cuba must not be lost" we have no doubt; yet it seems increditie that no patriotic Minister should ever rise to proclaim that utterly exhausts Spain. Spanish politicians he fear that, though this question should be removed would not remain, political, fluancial, and admi tive, to grapple with or wrangle over.

THE OUTRAGES ON THE FLORIDA. STATEMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE VESSEL-

SHE WAS TWICE BOARDED AND SEARCHED BY OFFICERS FROM SPANISH WAR VESSELS. George Mitchell, Master of the steamship Florida, has made a sworn statement of the circumstances attending the departure of the Florida from the port of St. Thomas. This statement, which is corrobe rated by the first and second mates and others of the

port of 8t. Thomas. This statement, which is corroberated by the first and second mates and others of the crew of the vessel, is as follows:

On the 14th of December the Florida set sall from 8t. Thomas, baden in baliast, and bound for New-York. At 5 o'clock on the morning of that day the vessel hove short and set foresail and tonhamil. At 6 n. m. a straining came alongside and took the ship's hawser, and she then weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. At 7 n. m. the steam-tug cast off its line, and the Florida set all sail. At 8 n. m. the Spanish war-vessel vasco Namez de Balboa, which had been watching the Florida while in port, was seen passing Water Island under steam and sail, directly in the track of the Florida. At 1620 a. m. the war-steamer, which hore cast north-east, distant three miles, elewed up her sails and bore down on the Florida. At 1620 a. m. the smake of a steam vessel was seen to windward, when the war-steamer hauled to the northward in a parallel course with that of the Florida. The strance steamer proved to be the Halifax and 8t. Thomas mail bont. The war steamer then bore down on the Florida with her crew at quarters, and guits ran out ready for action. When the war steamer was in speaking distance, she fired a blank shot at the Florida, and lowered a boat marry to the water's edge. The United States flag was then hoisted on the Florida, and no further notice was taken of the boatile demonstration. Ten minutes after firing the first gun the war steamer freed a second gun, and the shot was seen to ricechet astern of the Florida. The Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown to them by the naster, and after examining the papers, the other and interpreter came on board the Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown to them by the master, and, after examining the papers, the other reached them. He then asked permission to go through the between-decks, and the master, constitute frow the master, and after examining the papers, the other and interpreter then went aw

The Florida then preceeded on her voxage without anything worthy of note occurring until Thursday, the 21st of December, shortly after midnight, when, in a heavy squall from the north-west, the ship gave a very heavy yurch and plunge, which carried away her foretopunst. At 2 a. m. there was a very heavy sea, the ship laboring and straining greatly, and leaking. The pumps were properly attended to. The crew succeeded in saving the wreck and rigging of the foretopunst. The weather became moderate, but with a heavy sea still running. They were ship to the westward. Friday, the 22d, began with a moderate breeze and a very heavy sea running; the ship laboring and rolling greatly.

SOUTH AMERICA. A REVOLT IN PARAGEAY.

LISPON, Jan. 12 .- The South American mail deamer brings advices from Rio Janeiro to Dec. 23. The Brazillan news is unimportant. News had reached Montevideo from Asuncion that a revolt recently broke out in Paraguay, but was suppressed before it had attained THE NEW DOMINION.

MURDER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12 .- A shocking murder was mmitted at Grand Grave, Richmond County. A young man named William Eutler was found on the evening the 5th inst, in an exhausted condition near his residence. with a gunshot wound between his shoulders. Hisfdepo sition was taken to the effect that while he was sitting a field Alexander Laterd approached for sition was taken to the effect that while he was sitting in a field Alexander Laford approached from behind with a gun, and when within six yards fired and ran away. Butler died the next day. It appears that he was engaged to be married to Laford's dister, but the family disapproved of the match. He had arranged for an elopement, and expected to meet Miss Laford clandestinely on the evening of the murder. At the post-mortem examination it was found that the shot had penetrated the lungs. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdiet of willful nurder against Alexander Laford, and he has been committed to jail to await trial. He is only 26 years of age.

A SCHOONER WRECKED AND HER CREW DROWNED.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12 .- The schooner Rival of Albert, N. B., was wrecked near Bridgetown, nethe Bay of Fundy, last Sunday, and all hands lost. Four bodies have been found.

GEN. HALLECK'S FUNERAL

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The pall-bearers at Gen. Halleck's funeral to-morrow will be Gens. sturgis and Heitzel, Cols. Flint and Alexander, the Hon. Bland Ballard, Z. M. Shirley, John Caperton, and W. B. Belkinap. The escort and remains will be followed by carriages containing pall-bearers, the family and mouraers, officers of the army and navy not on duty, the civil officers of the General and State Governments, the Mayor and City Council of Louisville, members of the bar, various officers of the army and navy in the volunteer service, and by clittens generally, all of whom are invited to attend. The bells in the city are to be tolled during the funeral. The City Council last night passed resolutions of respect and condolence.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Daniel Gleason, who killed his wife at North Cyrus Bradle was killed and three others badly

West Whately, Mass. was burned on Wednesday. Loss, \$15,000; ... William H. Hine, the Great Barrington Bank obber, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the Superior Court at Pitte-eld, Mass., on Thursday, and pleaded guilty. His sentence has not yet cen amonunce.

....At Janesyille, Wis., early yesterday morning, as attempt was made to burn Meyer's Opera-House by kinding a fire in the dry groods store directly under it. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

WASHINGTON.

A RAID ON THE CAPITOL. WOMEN'S RIGHTS AGITATORS BESIEGING A COM-MITTEE ROOM-WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT IS PASSED-SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FRENCH IN A DILEMMA-THE POLICE CALLED IN TO AID

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

The scene in the corridor about the door of he Committee room of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, from 9 to 11 o'clock this morning, gave to the observer a lively foretaste of what may be expected when the women have the rights for which a few of them are so loudly clamering. It had been arranged that Mr. Trumbull's Committee should listen to an argument by a Committee of the women at 11 o'clock. Two hours before that time some of the most enthusiastic of them gathered in the narrow passage leading to the door impossible for any one to get in or out. Mr. French, the gallant Sergeant-at-arms, taking pity on them, told them was sorry that there were no seats for them, and invited them to the reception room, where they would find ample accommodations. Some one replied that when the women got their rights they would have a Sergeani-at-arms who would provide seats. Mr. French then offered an adjoining committee room for their accommodation, but a sweet little Miss advised her sisters "not to stir a step." as that was no doubt a trick to get them away, and so they stood there for two hours, packed as close as sardines in a box, waiting to be heard. As the time for the Committee to neet drew near the crowd of women increased, and it was a long way from the outside of it to the door of the room. The grave question arose how to get Mr. Trumbull and his associates, or the Committee appointed by the Convention into the room. Mr. French entreated the ladies to fall back, but not one of them would budge an He then tried to force his way through the crowd, and finally succeeded. He then escerted the Senators, the women'who were to speak, and representatives of the press into the room, one by one, and then opened the doors to the crowd, about one hundred of whom rushed in and filled up the room, standing even on the chairs and sofas. Then Mr. French called in the whole of his police force, and getting the men behind the crowd, gradually pushed it back. Mrs. Isabella Hooker made the opening speci

was followed by Mrs. H. B. Stanten, who contended that the right of female suffrage is already con by the Constitution, but a declaratory law to that effect is required. Miss Anthony said the withhelding of suffrage from woman was an outrage against humanity. If the same wrong were perpetrated on men it

MORE ABOUT THE CIVIL SERVICE. WHAT THE ADVISORY BOARD ARE DOING.

Washington, Jan. 12.-There is much misinderstanding in regard to the details of the reform in the Civil Service, contemplated by the rules adopted by the President. It is scrimily supposed by many persons that there will be advertisements and examinations for every vacancy that may occur. But the Board contem-plate holding stated meetings for examinations under a general notice at specified points, and at inconsiderable expense. There has been a great deal of comment against the scheme founded upon the erroneous impression that vacancies in the departments at Washington will be filled from the District of Columbia, or from will be filled from the District of Collimbia, or Jovens States adjacent to the candial, and Representative Wilson of Indiana introduced a bill to guard egulast such a result. But one of the first subjects which was considered by the Advisory Loard was the proper distribution of these offices throughout the country. The result of its action will be that the Washington positions will be more equally distributed than heretofore. There are probably, few objections of any kind which the Advisory ually distributed than heretofore. There are, few objections of any kind which the Advisor, a not considered, and for which, when they re-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

E MAIL CONTEACTS TO BE INVESTIGATED—DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE FREED-MEN'S BUREAU—THE PENSION QUESTION— DOINGS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COM-(B) TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

The session of the House, to-day, lasted but two hours, and was devoted to the consideration of private bills reported from the Pensions, Patent, Military, and other ministees. The proceedings were without interest Just before the adjournment, Mr. Farnsworth started another investigation, the House passing, on his motion, a resolution authorizing the Post-Office and Post Roads Committee to inquire into the contracts made by the Post-Office Department, with power to send for persons and papers. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Farnsworth said, desired the investigation to be made. It is under stood to grow out of certain charges recently made in Democratic newspapers of fraud in the letting of heavy The Secretary of War gives his version of the Balloch

affair in a communication sent to the House to-day. It does not differ as to facts from the account given by the Secretary of the Treasury, but contains some additional information. It appears that Gen. Palloch was a volum teer officer, kept in the service long after all other vol unteer officers had been mustered out, and after 200 officers of the regular army had been returned to civil life in order to reduce the military establishment. There is nothing to show the length of time during which he kept the large balances of Government funds in his hands, and drew the interest on them, nor is any light thrown upon the question as t how much money he obtained for interest, and what he did with it. The statement that he has refunded the interest to the Treasury is not borne out by anything said in the letters of either Secretary Belknap or Secretary Boutwell. For all the public knows, it may have been the practice of the Freedmen's Bureau officers, for years past, to obtain interest for their own benefit on the sums of money given them to disburse. But the fact which especially needs explanation is the haste exhibited in mustering Gen, Ealloch out of the service before he had settled his accounts, and pending the investigation of the irregularity in his management of the Bureau funds, He was nonstered out Nov. 30, and the suspicion is certainly justifiable that this was to relieve him from amenability to trial by court-martial. Gen. Howard appears to have sustained Gen. Balloch throughout th affair. After the Secretary had sent for Gen, Boward. and told him that Balloch's action, if not criminal, was such an irregularity as he could not permit or justify, and that "he, Howard, must relieve Balloch at once, or he would be ordered to do so," Gen. Howard wrote to Bailoch, ordering him to turn over his papers and fueds, and stating that the order was made "on acount of your appointment to other public duties, and to give you time to settle your accounts." What the exact state of the case is now does not appear, further than that Gens. Howard and Balloch are understood by the Secretary of War to be engaged in settling their accounts with the Treasury.

The Hon. Jesse H. Moore, Chairman of the Hous

Committee on Pensions, called on the Commissioner of Pensions to-day, for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to some proposed changes in the Pension laws. A very great pressure has been brought upon the Committee to extend the time within which to file the last essential evidence that a person is entitled to a pension in order that his pension may date from the time the wound or injury was received. As the law now stands no arrearages are allowed to a pensioner unless all the evidence is filed within five years after the injury. Originally the time allotted was three years. bers of Congress desire to have the time extended to seven or nine years, and some would not limit the time at all. The objections to this arc, first, that the Pension laws are now very liberal, earling for every man who was disabled in the service; or, if he is dead, for the father, mother, brother, sister, widow, or child, who was wholly or in part dependent on him for support, so that the Pen sion Budget will very soon reach the enormous sum of 50,000,000 a year. The second and chief objection is that the pensioners themselves, who are often ignorant ne-groes, rarely get the money for back pensions—the lawyer who prosecutes the case, in spite of the vigilance of the pension officers, appropriating the whole or the The fees for prosecuting pension lawyers will not take them under the present limitation ount of back pension, when it is allowed, is from \$700 to \$1,000, and though the pension agents follow the

pensioners to the lawyers. If the time be extended the number of such cases will be greatly increased, and the temptations to dishonest pension attorneys to present fraudulent cases likewise increased. Another fact which should be taken into consideration is that the Government is at great disadvantage in its efforts to get at the truth in regard to claims for pensions, The evidence is all ex parte, the Government having no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses, and the report of the special agent, who may be detailed to exam ine into the case, is often far from satisfactory. The cost to the Government, too, of making such a change would

lief that the greater part of this money is paid by the

be much greater than is generally supposed. Not only would it open the door to numerous new claims, but it would necessitate the readjudication of a host of those already settled under the old limitation. How many there would be of these is not now known, but it would probably be not less than 50,000, and it might be 100,000 In all of these cases where pensions have been granted later than five years after the injuries were received, the pensioners would, if the changes were made, have valid claims for back pensious for five years or more. For these and other reasons, Gen. Baker, the Commissioner, while he is disposed to favor any just claims which soldiers may have upon the Governm ent, does not think it wise to make the changes proposed, and in this opinion he is sustained by Secretary Delano and the President. No decision was arrived at to-day, and the question will be further discussed by the Commissioner and the Com-

Secretary Boutwell sent to the Committee of Ways and Tariff laws. The first of these is a list of dutiable importations used in the arts and manufactures the United States, or which are articles of necessity or comfort for domestic consumption, and which do not enter into competition articles manufactured or produced in this country, and from which, individually, the revenue derived is inconsiderable. This table covers about four pages, and inudes more than 200 articles. The other is a similar list of dutiable importations, etc., which do enter into com petition with articles manufactured or produced in the United States, but from which importations, individually, the revenue derived is comparatively inconsiderable. This table contains the names of between 560 and 600 articles, and shows the present rates of duty, the amount of duty received during the year 1871, the estimated value of annual domestic productions of like character, and remarks and uggestions. The last column-" suggestions"-is of considerable public interest, as it shows what articles the secretary thinks might be placed on the free list, those on which he thinks the duty should be increased or disinished, and such other changes as he thinks might be properly made in the tariff rates. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia was before the Ways an

Means Committee to-day for the purpose of urging that Congress pass a law authorizing the payment of the interest on the proposed a per cent bonds in Europe. The rgament is understood to have been the same noticed in dispatch to THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago, that, when expenses of collecting the interest in this country are deducted from the whole amount, the income to a oreign holder of American 4 per cent bonds, for which he pays par, will not be enough greater than that derived from English 3 per cent consols, bought at 93, to make them a desirable investment. The principal objection to the proposition is that the United States will have to go into the market for the purchase of English exchange.

New-York coffee-grinders are in town for the purpos finducing the Committee of Ways and Means to report in favor of reducing the daty on chiccory from four to two cents per pound. Secretary Boutwell reports that the amount of duty collected on this article, in 1871, at \$302 45, so that the burden on the coffee-grinders cannot be very

On the arrival of Mr. Brooks of New-York, it is be hered that the majority of the Ways and Means Com-mittee will be in favor of the repeal of the income tax, and that a bill to that ceffect will be reported to the

The Democrats have called a caucus for Tuesday night next. They give out that it is simply for the purpose of determining the course of their party in regard to legis lation, and that the Presidential question will not be

Dr. Loring of Massachusetts had an interview with Secretary Fish in regard to the fishing interests to-day. The latter expressed himself as in favor of granting a bounty to fishermen. Should this be done it will remove the objections of this class to the Treaty of Washington. The owner of the British brig Eleanor, bound for Providence, R. I., which was abandoned Nov. 21, in lat. 54 N., ion. 58 W., by all of her crew except the captain, has written to the Secretary of the Treasury asking him to request the captains of steamships sailing from American ports to look out for the vessel and rescue the

A pleasant gathering of gentlemen, invited to meet the were all the members of the Commission, President Grant, Secretary Beikuap, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Walker, Gens. Cowen and Cox of the Interior De partment, ex-Gov. Claffin of Massachusetts, Senators Vilson and Corbett, and Representatives Garfield. Shanks and others. The Peace Commissioners speak very hopefully for the success of their work.

Dr. E. C. Wines, Commissioner of the United States to he International Congress, to be held in London July , 1872, on the prevention and repression of crime, is 5, 1872, on the prevention and repression of crime, is making arrangements to hold a meeting in New-York at an early day, to awaken interest in the subject of im-proved methods of penal and reformatory treatment, and to give some response in behalf of this country to the action of European and South American govern-ments, indorsing the plan for the London Congress. Dr. Wines has been promised the attendance at the New-York meeting, among other public men, of Speaker Blame. Senator Wilson, Representatives Banks, Garileid, and Wilson, and Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, who will deliver addresses.

The following statement has been prepared at the office of internal Revenue: The collections from tobacco in the H14 and Vth Districts of Virginia for twelve months prior to Dec. 1, 1871, amounted to \$4,144,543 28; for twelve months prior to Dec. 1, 1871, amounted to \$4,144,543 28; for twelve months prior to Dec. 1, 1870, \$3,243,509 99, an increase in 1871 over 1870 of \$719,847 29. The collections in the entire State of Virginia derived from the tax on tobacco for thirty-three months since March 1, 1809, were \$11,472,557 16; for forty-four months prior to March 1, 1809, \$1,472,557 16; for forty-four months prior to March 1, 1809, \$1,473,853 76; an increase in favor of the present Administration of \$9,098,733 40, notwithstanding that under the former Administration the tax on plug tobacco was one-fifth greater than under the present.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have set apart next Friday to hear testimony on the McGarrahan or New-Idria Mine case. Gett. Sickles, the former counsel for McGarrahan, and ex-Engineer and Surveyor Seymour of New-York, and other prominent officials are to be examined.

E. A. Marden, charged with the embezzlement of \$10.

F. A. Marden, charged with the embezzlement of \$12,-Government funds while employed as a clerk in the cury Department, was, to day convicted of the of-

The Chevalier De Sauza Lobe, was to-day presented to the President, and delivered to him his credentials as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of Portugal. The usual speeches

> XLUD CONGRESS-2D SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

The House proceeded to the call of Committees for reports of a private character. Under this call a large number of pension bills were reported by Mr. Moore (Rep., Ili.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed.

Bills were also reported from the Committee on Pat-ents, and passed as follows: Allowing an application to be made for extension of patent to William and Coleman Seliers of Philadelphia for an improvement in couplings for sharior. shafting.

Also a like bill in the case of Ira Buckman, fr., for a walking-stick gup.

Bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were
To relieve the sureties on the second.

Bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were passed as follows: n the official bond of Green W. Caldwell, To relieve the sureties on the official bond of Green W. Caldwell, late Superintendent of the Branch Minfat Charlotte, N. C. to pay the late Superintendent of the Branch Minfat Charlotte, N. C. to pay the late Superintendent of the Branch Minfat Charlotte, Committee and Committee of the Committee of the

one session missage, and manary as manary in the the of March, 1871, to the 6th of November, 1871.

BYLESTICATING THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution directing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the contracts recently made for the transportation of mails, with power to send for persons and papers. He stated that the Postmanter General requested the investigation. Adopted, The House then adjourned till Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

. Proceedings have been inaugurated by the U

A meeting of citizens of Gloucester, Mass.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ABUSES.

PROMINENT REVENUE OFFICIALS ON THE WITNESS STAND. EVIDENCE OF ASSISTAT COLLECTOR CLINCH AND

DEPUTY COLLECTORS JAMES AND CLARK-SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Retrenchment and Investigation Committee devoted yesterday's session at the Astor-House to the examination of leading Custom-house officials, and to discussing, with some acerbity, two or three enly busy as heretofore, and Ex-Collector Murphy and Ex-Surveyor Wakeman took as active a part as they dared in encouraging and prompting their wit nesses, especially Deputy Collector James.

Before proceeding with the examination subpenas were ordered for H. B. Claffin, who sent a letter complaining of losing goods in the Public Stores, and for the editor of The Daily Bulletin, who had charged that nine-tenths of the importers found it necessary to fee the Custom-house officers. Assistant Collector Charles P. Clinch, the first witness, testified that he had known of but few cases of collusion between importers and Custom-house employés. In his opinion a law that no goods should be considered unclaimed until five days after the entry of the vessel, would do away with all further trouble as to the General Order business. He believed that the Collector and the Secretary of the Treasury would redress any injuries done by Leet & Co. At this juncture a lively discussion arose as to the

propriety of allowing "Decoy" Bliss and ex-Surveyor Wakemen to suggest questions. Senator Howe acknowledged that he had obtained "a great deal of assistance," (i. e. from these regular coun-sel for the accused Custom-House crowd), and was "glad to get it." Senators Bayard and Casserly, on the other hand, said they had received "remarkably little information" from the merchants, a fact they could only explain on the supposition that business men did not like to come forward, lest they might be embarassed in their dealings with the Custom-house. After considerable contention the Committee continued the examination of Mr. Clinch, who reviewed the legis lation as to General Order goods, and showed the advantages of the "five-day" system. He thought it necessary that the Collecter and Secretary of the Treasury should have discretionary power, as at present, to determine how many revenue officers were needed. Collector Grinnell, ac cording to this witness, took the General Order business away from the steamship companies because he believed that Americans, and not foreigners should enjoy the advantages of that business. Night permits, Mr. Clinch claimed, were absolutely cotrary to law, and it was for that reason that Mr. Murphy secured their abelition. A dispute as to who should be next examined led

to an animated debate on the question of "taking sides" in the investigation. Senator Bayard said it was "the broad question of truth " which they were trying to come at, and if he should ascertain that the Committee "took sides" he should resign from it. Senator Stewart professed himself to be on no man's side, but asserted that he would leave the Committee if it heard accusations against any one and then failed to hear the defense. Senator Howe thought the members of the Committee were "all on one side—on the side of honesty against rascality." After some further discussion, the Committee chose as the next witness Deputy-Collector James, who presented a list of the articles sent to the warehouses in 1871, and explained the method of paying storekeepers salaries. As to Custom-house politics, he testuied that in 1804 the inspectors supported Fenton, who had secured the passage of a bill raising their wages to \$4 a day, but in 1806, under Collector Smythe, "anybody who voted for Fenton did it at his peril." After describing the manner of bonding a warehouse, he showed that bonded warehouses can be converted into General Order stores without additional charge to the Government, and confessed that he knew no reason, except "the unwillingness of the Collector," why such conversion should not be made whenever desired. He acknowledged that complaints of Lect & Co.'s charges were "occasionally" made by the merchants, and, when pressed, admitted that "many" such complaints of the second thought the members of the Committee were "all on occasionative flate that "many" such complaints and been made. Upon further questioning he also acknowledged that the rates "need revising" and might be reduced." Deputy Collector S. G. Clark. the last witness, gave an account of the method of seizing and condemning goods supposed to be liable to forfeiture, but the session closed for the day be-fore any points of special significance had been elicited.

The Chairman, at the beginning of the se-Claffin & Co., complaining of the loss of certain hosiery aken from the case while in charge of the officers of the Custom-house, and stating that in their experience, while a board the vessel, but only after they had been vas ordered to subpena Mr. Claffin for Monday next,

Schater Casserly read an article from The Daily Schafor Casseriy read an article from the Daily Eulictin, stating that nine-tenths of the importing merchants had found it necessary to fee Custom-house officers, in order to obtain necessary facilities there, and on his motion it was ordered that the editor of the Eulictin should be subpensed.

After some discussion between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Howe, Charles P. Clinch, Assistant Collector in the Custom-house, was called and sworn.

TEST MONY OF CHARLES P. CLINCH.

Mr. Clinch testified that he resided in Richmond County, Staten Island; had been assigned to duty in the General Order store by Collector Hoyt in 1858, and was at present Assistant Collector, with supervision of the correspondence of several of the departments.

The Chairman-Is there or not an opportunity for fraud by collusion between the Deputy Collector and the importer, by designating cases of grads to be a surfined fraud by collusion between the Deputy Collector and the importer, by designating cases of goods to be examined and appraised, which may or may not be a perfect representation of the entire if A. The history of the Customhouse tells that story; there have been several such cases; nothing lately, but years ago.

Q. What is the check that can be put upon that practice!

A. I really cannot say; the main safeguard, of course, must be the integrity of the employé.

Q. So far as you can discover it must be left to the integrity of the Deputy Collector!

A. White the law remains as at present.

O. What I want to get at is the change in the law that

tegrity of the Deputy Concetor? A. While the law remains as at present.

Q. What I want to get at is the change in the law that is necessary? A. I believe the English system prevents that; the Government takes possession of all goods the moment they arrive and puts them in their own store; I believe they examine the whole; I do not speak from

knowledge, however.

Q. As you have been familiar with the business for many years, do you find many cases of collusion between the importer and the Custom-house employés? A. No, Sir; I very seldom find anything of the kind that cau bo distinctly traced to a previous understanding. THE GENERAL ORDER SYSTEM THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Senator Stewart-State what were known as General Order goods in 1838 ! A. At that time the unclaimed goods were taken possession of after 15 days succeeding goods were taken possession of after 15 days succeeding the entry of the vessel; that is the original act of 1798, with the addition that if the importer, or consignee, or captain of the vessel should give the Collector five days notice, the goods might be taken possession of by him at the end of that period of five days, the Collector had pessession of the goods; in 1841 a committee of investigation, appointed by Congress, came here, of which Mr. Wise of Virginia was Chairman, and they reported that the income of the Collector of the Port of New York was 10.000 more per annum than the salary from storage; so Wise of Virginia was Chairman, and they reported that the income of the Collector of the Port of New York was \$10,000 more per annum than the salary from storage; so Congress passed an act in 1841 saying that no Collector, from his salary or from his fees, should receive more than \$6,000, and that the balance should be paid into the Treasury, and it was paid into the Treasury; that continued until the Amended Warehouse act was passed in 1854, which ordered that the leases of all stores hired by the Government should be canceled as soon as possible, or not renewed, and that the Collector might place in warehouses of the third class such goods as he should take possession of; I believe this was done in consequence of the hue and cry that the Government was interfering with the storage and warehouse business of the city, in the hands of private parties; I don't know when it was given to the Cunard Company, but I believe they had it until Mr. Grinnell came into office; one of his reasons, I understand, for removing it from them was, that the taking possession of unclaimed goods was an attribute of sovereignty, that it belonged to the Government entirely, and that it was unconstitutional to allow any participation of the custodianship outside of the officers of the Government.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

Q. From your experience can you make any suggestion s to a change in the present system that would be ficial to the merchant and to the Government ! A. If Congress, at its present session, should pass a law that no goods should be considered unclaimed or taken possession of by the Collector until five days after the entry of the vessel, there will be no other committee of Congress ever appointed to investigate this question of General Corders

Q. But if the present system is continued of allowing steamers to unload as soon as they arrive, which they

it causing the teast poin or unpleasant sensation. red, and relief from other troublesome symptoms is almost immediespeciesced. The discharge soon diminishes, irritation is allayed,

inflammation admides, ulcorations are made to heal, and finally a radi-